

# Child Welfare League of America, Inc.

130 East Twenty-second Street, New York City

## Bulletin

VOL. XII, No. 8

OCT 28 1937

October, 1933

*"I believe that the most effective efforts toward decreasing crime are those efforts which we expend in educating and caring for children."*

—RICHARD B. SCANDRETT, JR.,  
Chairman, Men's Division,  
The Crusade for Children, New York City

### CRUSADE UNDER WAY FOR CHILDREN

Seven child welfare organizations in New York City will combine their energies this fall in "The Crusade for Children," under the general chairmanship of Thomas W. Lamont. The crusade will disseminate knowledge of recognized methods of child welfare work and raise funds for thousands of children who are in the care of the agencies joining in the project. The crusade will be carried forward under the auspices of the Child Welfare League of America, Inc., of which all participating agencies are members, and with the co-operation and endorsement of the Community Chests and Councils, Inc. Mr. Lamont is heading the crusade at the request of Newton D. Baker, chairman of the 1933 Mobilization for Human Needs.

While this particular venture is restricted to one locality, it will demonstrate the applicability of such a movement in certain other parts of the country where League members are located.

The organizations included in the New York crusade will be:

The foster home department of the State Charities Aid Association; the department for homeless and transient boys of the Children's Aid Society; the Society for the Relief of Destitute Children of Seamen; the Fellowship House of the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society, which provides protection and "after-care" for boys and girls discharged from its institution and foster homes; the Home Bureau of the same society, which places destitute and dependent children in foster homes; and the Jewish Children's Clearing Bureau, which allocates the care of dependent Jewish children.

Mr. Lamont, in announcing the crusade, said:

"In times like these, when there is necessity for relief pressing from every side, we may at times hear arguments as to what particular cause should be looked

(Continued on page 2, column 2)

### CHILD HEALTH RECOVERY CONFERENCE

On October 6 about one hundred and fifty health officers, directors of child hygiene departments, physicians interested in child health, and social workers attended a Child Health Recovery Conference in Washington, D. C., which was sponsored by Secretary Perkins of the United States Department of Labor, and under the chairmanship of Miss Grace Abbott, Chief of the Children's Bureau. J. Prentice Murphy and C. C. Carstens attended the conference, representing the League.

In her statement of the purposes of the conference, Miss Perkins expressed the interest of the administration in the development of a broad program for the recovery and safeguarding of the health and vigor of the children of the nation. She hoped that there might come out of this meeting, first, a search for the facts; secondly, a plan for action, and then action itself.

Dr. Julius Hess, of Chicago, member of the Children's Bureau Advisory Pediatrics Committee, presented the recommendations of the executive committee of the conference as follows: That steps be taken to locate malnutrition by individual examinations of children who were suspected to be suffering from it; that plans be initiated to relieve the malnutrition that is found; that preventive measures be instituted, and that a careful follow-up be organized. The agencies to serve in this program were to be the state, county and local health officers, and agencies and physicians particularly interested in child health who could be organized into state, county and local committees. Included in this program was a new element, namely, that a small fee should be made available to the doctors for the physical examination of the children.

Dr. Martha M. Eliot presented an accumulation of evidence of malnutrition among school children that had been gathered in various studies from a number of

(Continued on page 2, column 1)

### THE TASKS BEFORE US

To meet the need for an up-to-date, concise statement of the primary objectives and methods of the Child Welfare League of America, a small folder, entitled "The Tasks Before Us," has been issued this month. One is being enclosed with this BULLETIN, and additional folders will gladly be sent upon request.

## CHILD HEALTH RECOVERY CONFERENCE

*(Continued from page 1, column 2)*

states. In Pennsylvania information gathered by the State Department of Health showed that in certain of the counties in 1932-33 there had been increases in malnutrition up to forty-five per cent. Increases in rural counties were greater than in the coal-mining counties, and even before the depression the malnutrition rated higher.

Harry Hopkins, Federal Relief Administrator, stated that six million children are on public relief in the United States and many more are being helped from private sources but the number can not be determined. Most of these children are the children of families ranking among the finest citizens of America. In certain communities relief is still so inadequate that whole families have to live on fifty cents a day. This is not because the federal administration in any way limited the measure of relief but because local relief officers in those communities have not yet come to recognize the seriousness of the relief problem and the measure of inadequacy of relief. The Federal Relief Administration is working to make this more nearly adequate: it is sending out diet lists to relief administrators—but in many communities these are not being used and the children are getting no benefit.

He considered it inexcusable that any of these six million children are not properly cared for, as the federal government stands ready to provide not only for adequate relief, but also to insure medical care by paying private physicians, so that the families of unemployed might not suffer because of lack. Toxin-anti-toxin and other immunizations would be provided, and all through federal funds, if necessary. School lunches from this time on will be made available from federal funds for the children of the unemployed, if the school administrators find it necessary to turn to relief funds for that purpose.

Mrs. Roosevelt, who took part in the conference, pointed out that the physical effects of malnutrition are perhaps not the worst result. Children with low vitality can not take advantage of the various opportunities their communities provide for education, artistic training, and character development.

Dr. Samuel McC. Hamill, of Philadelphia, representing the Academy of Pediatrics on the Children's Bureau Advisory Pediatrics Committee, told of the organization of county child health committees in every county in Pennsylvania; whose first purpose is health organization. He also stated that apparently in Pennsylvania children being helped from relief funds are not suffering

as much as those who either spasmodically have been aided or those who have never been aided from relief funds; generally called in the conference "borderline" cases.

Many health officers, doctors and social workers contributed to the discussion. The Parent-Teacher Association was pointed to as one of the most effective national agencies through which child health protection could be provided not only to school children but also, through the school contact, to the preschool child.

Dr. Haven Emerson and others were in disagreement as to the amount of increase of malnutrition in the country at large, and he expressed himself as convinced that there has been no increase, and that statistical and other data indicate that there has been a continuous improvement during the last five years in the health of the whole population. He urged that good bread and milk and plenty of it would be more needed than health examinations.

In spite of these notes of disagreement as to the actual facts, it was felt there is so much malnutrition at all times that adequacy of relief should go hand in hand with medical examinations, and that all medical and social agencies should take part in a campaign of health education to reach the children, not only in the cities but even in the smallest hamlets of the land.

## CRUSADE UNDER WAY FOR CHILDREN

*(Continued from page 1, column 1)*

after first. But there is never argument as to the cause of children. Every one agrees that whatever happens, they must not be allowed to suffer. Therefore, the work represented in this joint movement for child welfare is vital to the community. The thousands of children in the care of agencies such as these must be provided for. Each organization is performing a specific and important task which cannot be spared and cannot be curtailed. For two or three years all of them have been laboring under great financial difficulty. The time has now come when they must have funds."

Owen R. Lovejoy, secretary of the Children's Aid Society of New York, has been appointed chairman of the steering committee. Miss Grace M. Axtell, who joined the League's staff in the spring and presented the plan, will direct the crusade activities.

A statement by Mr. Lovejoy follows:

"Not one of the children's agencies sharing in the crusade can reduce its budget further without turning from its doors little children and boys and girls likely to become mendicants and even criminals unless they are given aid in this present crisis.

"Such agencies meet not only the physical but also the mental and spiritual needs of children. You must not only feed and clothe a child; you must give him the



right environment, training, education and friendly care. Thousands of boys and girls in New York City look to the child welfare organizations, such as these, as their only hope. This joint effort is to save them—and serve them.”

A goal of \$400,000 has been set. The funds raised will be distributed among the participants on the basis of the cost of financing their special projects in children's care for the coming year. A portion of the money will be set aside for the work of the League.

Headquarters have been opened in the Biltmore Hotel, whose management has donated the Italian Gardens as a center for the large organization of men and women that will later join the campaign.

#### HERE AND THERE IN CHILD WELFARE AT CATHOLIC CONFERENCE

Taking children from their own homes was a theme well to the fore in the meetings about children at the National Conference of Catholic Charities held in New York the first four days of October.

At a luncheon held in the grand ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria on October 3, the Rev. Bryan J. McEntegart, of the New York Catholic Charities, gave an address, “The Spirit Quickeneth,” and J. Prentice Murphy, of the Philadelphia Children's Bureau, spoke on “Bringing in a Better Hope for Children.” Both speakers urged upon the hundreds of persons present a fuller realization of the consequences down the years of breaking up the natural home and family ties of a child.

This major operation, it was declared, should be performed only by one with skill—and character. Have social workers been too prone to throw their own standards upon the scales in weighing the value of a child's home? Has too little been known about the persons, as well as personalities, involved? Have judgments been hasty, superficial?

Among speakers at other meetings, Miss Adele D. Henritze, of the New York Foundling Hospital, in discussing the problems of continuing the case work process with parents whose children are cared for away from home, pointed out that the separation of husband and wife, often followed by separation of children from both parents, causes a new sort of human triangle which frequently leads to misery and anguish.

The particular job of case workers, Miss Henritze declared, is to make this ruin as slight as possible, to minimize the pain, the feelings of inadequacy, and the frustrations of all concerned.

Leonard W. Mayo, of the New York School of Social Work, stressed the preparation of the child who has been separated from his parents for his eventual return home.

(Continued on page 5, column 1)

#### “CHICAGO, WE ARE HERE!” SAYS THE LEGION

By MARY IRENE ATKINSON

As the sophisticated and obviously bored city of Chicago roused itself from its slumber on the Sabbath morn (October 1), it sensed the fact that something out of the ordinary was about to happen. It was also dimly aware that in spite of previous boasts the city would not be able to pass off the impending event with a mere shrug of a somewhat cold shoulder.

The psychological tremors of the morning had by night become a series of earthquakes affecting alike the residents of the gold coast and of the stockyard district. The American Legion had arrived, and the fifteenth annual convention was about to get under way.

As members of the Child Welfare League of America know, the Child Welfare Division of the American Legion belongs to the League. It seemed important that, along with other national agencies sending representatives to the convention for the purpose of attending the meetings of the Legion National Child Welfare Committee, the League also should accept the invitation to be represented. The Child Welfare Division of the Legion is the member agency having the largest constituency of any of the organizations affiliated with the League.

As a fairly seasoned convention goer, the League representative arrived on Sunday morning with an attitude of mind quite like that of the city of Chicago. After all, to her a convention was just another convention. By the time she had traveled from the station to the hotel, however, life was looking up. It might be one more convention to go to, but there was every indication that it was of a brand new variety and that the League delegate would be anything but bored for the next few days.

The first meeting on child welfare was held Sunday afternoon. In addition to the National Committee of the Legion, members of the Legion Auxiliary, the Forty and Eight, and the Eight and Forty were participants in the program.

Col. Milt Campbell, chairman of the National Committee, presided. Greetings were read from Frances Perkins and Grace Abbott. Representatives from the National Child Labor Committee, the Probation Department of the U. S. Department of Justice, the American Social Hygiene Association, the American Public Health Association, and the Child Welfare League of America were present.

Throughout a beautiful Sunday afternoon men and women from every section of the nation passed up the attractions of the Century of Progress and of the city

(Continued on page 6, column 2)

## THE CHILD WELFARE LEAGUE OF AMERICA, INC.

*President*—J. PRENTICE MURPHY, Philadelphia  
*1st Vice-President*—MRS. LESSING J. ROSENWALD, Philadelphia  
*2d Vice-President*—CHENEY C. JONES, Boston  
*3d Vice-President*—MRS. SAMUEL S. DRURY, Concord, N. H.  
*Secretary*—KENNETH L. MESSENGER, Hartford, Conn.  
*Treasurer*—PAUL T. BEISSER, Baltimore  
*Executive Director*—C. C. CARSTENS

The Bulletin is in large measure a Forum for discussion in print of child welfare problems. Endorsement does not necessarily go with the printing of opinions expressed over a signature.—EDITOR.

This BULLETIN, published monthly (omitted in July and August).  
 Annual subscription, \$1.00 Single copies, 10c.

### A COUNCIL IN PLACE OF A COURT IN SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES

In place of a juvenile court in Norway every commune has a Guardianship Council, composed of the judge, the clergyman of the locality, and also of five members elected for two years by the municipal council. Of these five members one must be a doctor and one or two, women. This Council determines by majority vote what shall be done with children under the age of sixteen.

The plan has some valuable suggestions for our many communities which are still inclined to emphasize the child's offense rather than his needs.

In Sweden a similar Council is instituted by law, except that here a master of a public school has taken the place of a doctor in Norway.

### CITIZENS' COUNCILS IN ACTION

A new publication, "Citizens' Councils in Action," has been issued by the Committee on Citizens' Councils for Constructive Economy of the National Municipal League, 309 East 34th Street, New York City. This 20-page pamphlet tells of "achievements and possibilities when civic groups unite for constructive economy in government and for the support of essential community services."

Thomas H. Reed, chairman, writes to the League:

"'Citizens' Councils in Action' is designed for workers—for groups that have already organized a council or wish to organize one. It gives them a working plan. It is proposed, therefore, to send this leaflet free to groups that are definitely considering organizing councils, or that have perfected organization, and to make a charge of 25 cents a copy or \$10 a hundred for the publication when it is ordered for the use of groups other than Citizens' Councils. The demand for this publication already is heavy. We shall, of course, be glad to furnish you copies free of charge for distribution to key people in promising situations."

More than ten million people seek hospitalization in the United States annually. The number given free service in hospitals has multiplied almost four times during the past three years.

### LAY PARTICIPATION—ACTUAL AND POTENTIAL

One of the interesting signs of the times is that lay men and women are more and more being happily utilized in various forms of social work. There are, for instance, those engaged in foster care.

For some time, and in increasing measure, family boarding home care has come to be used for the protection and training of dependent and neglected children who, temporarily or permanently, must be provided for away from their own homes.

The success attained in this work with dependents has had its influence in work with delinquents. The latter too need foster homes sometimes even when their own homes exist.

Unfortunately parenthood does not always bring with it the power of child training. Even where poverty and wilful neglect are absent, parents are sometimes, because of physical or emotional limitations, quite unable to cope with the development of their children into self-directing and law-abiding citizens.

Child guidance clinics in communities where boarding home care has been well established are now recommending family boarding homes for most of their delinquents who cannot be returned to their own homes. This procedure has gone beyond the stage of experimentation: it is proving its value with many of these children.

In a somewhat different way the Big Brothers and the Big Sisters, in their service to delinquents, use lay "sisters" and "brothers" to supplement the own home of the child.

The number of men and women who could be enlisted in these various community programs is much larger than has so far been called upon. It must be remembered, however, that, in fairness to the layman as well as to the boy or girl to be served, continuous direction as well as skill is required. The program must be tightly geared to be successful.

—C. C. CARSTENS

### ARTHUR C. PITTENGER

Arthur C. Pittenger, of Albany, Indiana, formerly a child welfare worker, died September 23, after a long and courageous fight against tuberculosis. Mr. Pittenger, with the aid of his wife, gave devoted service to the League in mailing the BULLETIN.



## HERE AND THERE IN CHILD WELFARE AT CATHOLIC CONFERENCE

(Continued from page 3, column 1)

A plea for parents, cast adrift when home ties are broken by the removal of children to charitable institutions and homes, was made by Charles H. Warner, of the Brooklyn Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. He queried:

"In our righteous eagerness to remove children from unwholesome home environment and place them in an institution or a boarding home, have we not broken home ties and family relationships—poor though they may have been—which should now be revived and cherished? . . . Have we not experienced a too great satisfaction in the mere fact that the children have been removed from their improper home conditions and placed in a standardized institution or boarding home; and in this satisfaction have we not forgotten their parents?"

### CHILD GUIDANCE

Asserting that "It is the privilege of every young child to be allowed to advance within the scope of his own capacity," Dr. William M. Doody, of the Catholic Charities Guidance Institute, New York City, declared:

"In order to carry on successful work in child welfare, it is always best to bear in mind that the greatest security a child has is in its own home. During the past few years, there have been increasing efforts not to separate parents from their children, both as an economic and social measure.

"In our present social arrangement there will always be a great number of children who will be in need of support outside their own homes. It is, therefore, necessary to provide foster homes or institutions, and it is essential that a program be instituted in which certain children will be studied as individuals to determine the proper placement for them.

"The aim of all provisions for children is to aid them in developing into healthy, mature, social men and women in order that they may face successfully the obligations and responsibilities of life. The foundation for such development is a happy childhood."

At another meeting, Dr. Doody, who is assistant director of the Catholic Charities Traveling Clinic, discussed the advantages and methods of a traveling mental hygiene clinic which makes regular visits to institutions caring for children. He said:

"The traveling clinic is of special value in child-caring homes where life is, of necessity, so different from that of the average home. In their own homes, children are members of a small group and stand out as individuals. If they fail in school, their standing in the home is not necessarily affected, and they can have compensations in family or recreational life.

"In a child-caring home, the situation is entirely

different. The children are usually in a group which seldom changes and is based on age and grade, thus making them members of the same group in school, on the playground, during study hours, and in the dormitory. They are never able to get away from those who know of their failure in any of their activities, and the results are likely to be an inferiority complex, or, in an eagerness to be noticed at any cost, development of habits of misbehavior that can vitally affect their future in the world outside."

Dr. Doody detailed the thorough study which is made of the various reasons for a child's failure to get along in school or with his companions, and the plans that can be made to substitute school work, for instance, in which he can succeed. He continued:

"In addition a lecture course in mental hygiene is given to members of the staff of child-caring institutions and it is felt that this was beneficial to them in the understanding and correction of many problems in the children under their charge. It is important for those cooperating with the clinic to have at least a knowledge of the fundamentals of mental hygiene. Better adjustments can be made if the teachers and supervisors appreciate that the emotional life of the child is quite as important as the intellectual life. Good mental equipment is of little value if the child is handicapped by a feeling of inferiority, jealousy, and fear, or if he is resentful and antagonistic toward those with whom he comes in contact."

Dr. Frank J. O'Brien, assistant director of the Bureau of Child Guidance of the New York City Board of Education, also declared that the child who cannot profit from the usual school methods, either through a mental or physical condition, has just as much birth-right to the particular training and experience that his type of mind requires as the so-called "average child."

### MEETING SPIRITUAL NEEDS

Providing religious training for children in foster homes was discussed by the Rev. Leroy Callahan, D.D., of the Confraternity of Christian Doctrine, Los Angeles, who said:

"According to the natural rights of childhood, the foster home is selected as a substitute for the parental home. The placement does not change the natural right of the child to normal home life, opportunities for education, recreation, vocational preparation for life, and moral, religious and physical development. The foster parents must assume the obligations of the real parents as regards the religious training in the home."

### OLDER BOYS AND GIRLS

In discussing the care of wards between the ages of sixteen and eighteen years, Lionel J. Simmonds, of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, New York City, said:

"Today the agency is forced by necessity to provide care for those wards between the ages of sixteen and eighteen, and at times even beyond the eighteenth year,

who have completed their educational and vocational program and who cannot secure employment. We should not at this time let the occasion pass without bringing to the front the question as to the duty and obligation of the municipality committing these wards to provide for them, and not throw the burden of their support on the agency, which finds it difficult enough to finance adequately those of its wards under the age of sixteen.

"The complexity of social and economic life today calls for a much longer period of preparation for that life, and this period of preparation naturally means a longer span of childhood, and to adopt the age of sixteen as the line of demarcation between the child and the adult is not only arbitrary but false. Hasten the day when the state will be enlightened to the fact that the span of childhood should be extended to the age of eighteen."

#### THE CHILD WELFARE WORKER

With regard to personnel, the Rev. Frederic Siedenburg, S. J., executive dean of the University of Detroit, stated:

"The personnel in dependent child training homes and organizations should obviously be of a high character from the intellectual as well as the moral side. Child workers are dealing not only with precious human beings, but with human beings during the plastic years of formation, human beings who have been underprivileged and damaged, and perhaps wronged. . . ."

Dr. Leon W. Goldrich, director of the Bureau of Child Guidance of the Board of Education, New York City, in speaking about personnel, amplified the following methods of training institutional and child guidance clinic staffs:

To give staff members a good, comprehensive idea of the problems of institutional management and administration;

To give each individual member of the staff a better understanding and a deeper insight into the needs, potentialities and limitations of the total maturing child;

To supplement general and special conferences and courses by private and informal talks between the supervising head and individual members of the staff;

To have staff members visit other institutions;

To have staff members make individual studies.

#### OTHER TOPICS

Among other subjects regarding children at the conference were the adjustment of the child in the foster home, special plans for dependent adolescents, and legislative trends in recent years in child welfare.

#### OVERCROWDING INCREASES SOCIAL DISEASE AMONG CHILDREN

Venereal infection among little girls of the poorer class has increased markedly, the Washington State Department of Health reports. The increase is attributed to families moving in together, the sleeping together of females of different ages, the sharing of clothing, enforced physical proximity of infected males, and lessened facilities for cleanliness.

#### "CHICAGO, WE ARE HERE!" SAYS THE LEGION

(Continued from page 3, column 2)

itself to consider together the plight of the children of America and the part that the Legion can and should play in the effort "to make childhood that brief moment of morning, a moment of greater happiness, one filled with sunshine and health, and constructive in the development of personality."

Colonel Campbell summed up the motivation which made it possible for a child welfare conference to compete so successfully with a world's fair when he said, in opening the meeting:

"We are here because of our ideals for children—the ideals which are consistent with the Children's Charter. We are here, also, because our hopes are for our children and we know the future lies in the children. We are here to gain more knowledge in order that we may be ready to go any place, anywhere, anytime, to support measures and policies designed to protect and enrich the lives of America's children. 'America's children,' to the Legion, means just that—and not merely the children of veterans."

The various national organizations and the Child Welfare Division itself had exhibits which created something of a National Conference of Social Work atmosphere at the opening meeting. But the way in which the delegates stayed through the session was quite at variance with the casual coming and going which prevails in many national conference meetings. Perhaps a colonel in uniform serving as chairman might tend to stabilize the movements of five hundred social workers at one of their own meetings.

The report on child welfare legislation made by John W. Crowley, chairman of the sub-committee on legislation was particularly interesting and should be read in full. The following summary, however, from Mr. Crowley's report indicates the extent to which the Legion has kept itself informed of constructive and destructive legislative action, and either initiated or supported (or both) the improved social laws which some of the states wrote into their statutes during 1933:

Outstanding for their accomplishment of extensively improved legislation this year: Alaska, Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Nebraska, New Jersey, North Dakota and Washington.

Outstanding for its excellent survey and report of its laws, facilities and conditions: Florida.

Increased health appropriations: Arizona, Georgia and Idaho.

Increased allowances for children's care: Alaska and Hawaii.

Outstanding for an excellent educational program: Arkansas.

Retaining practically their former appropriations: Connecticut, Florida, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, Michigan, Rhode Island, Vermont, Wisconsin and Wyoming.

Valiantly resisting strong effort to eliminate or seriously reduce appropriations: California, Missouri, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota and Texas.



Suspending activities of their Children's Divisions through lack of appropriations: Alabama and Tennessee.

Sending its dependent children to the State Reform School with State Orphanage overcrowded: Montana.

Ratification of Federal Child Labor Amendment: Illinois, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon and Washington.

At the business meetings of the Child Welfare Committee, held on Monday and Tuesday, emphasis was placed upon the necessity for ratifying the child labor amendment; and upon continuing the fight not only to maintain standards of child care which it has taken so many years to achieve but also to move forward on as many new fronts as possible.

"When you fellows think of child labor," said Colonel Campbell at the Monday afternoon meeting, "you've got to think not only of your own lousy state but of all of the states for we have to do something about this on a nation-wide basis. In spite of the gains made under the National Recovery Act we are a long way from complete elimination of child labor in the U. S. A."

Endorsement of the federal child labor amendment was unanimous and was included in the resolutions presented for final action to the general resolutions committee.

The report of the National Child Welfare Committee, which was unanimously adopted by the Convention, makes a real contribution to the child welfare history of this country. To have such a document ratified by a group which is largely a lay group insofar as technical knowledge of social work processes is concerned and which so recently became interested in the illusive thing we term "child welfare" is one of the significant phenomena in the contemporary scene.

Some of the highspots in this report are:

*That* the departments be urged to utilize more increasingly the National Child Welfare Division library in which child welfare laws, studies, surveys and other helpful reference material is available and that said library be kept up to date with new and added services to the departments.

*That*, in accordance with the recommendations of the many departments, area child welfare conferences be continued and that the allocation of funds for area conferences be continued in the budget of the National Child Welfare Division inasmuch as these conferences afford the best avenue for education of the child welfare chairmen in the departments, posts and units.

*That* the National Child Welfare Committee and Division continue its participation in the National Conference of Social Work and in meeting the requirements in cooperation and benefits as an associate group in that organization.

*That* the National Child Welfare Committee and Division continue its participation in other national and state organizations, meetings and conferences as are essential to cooperative relationships between the American Legion child welfare organization and other groups.

*That* the departments be again urged and assisted through the National Child Welfare Committee and Division to secure ratification of the child labor amendment in such states as have not already ratified; that the departments be directed to call upon the governors of the various states to include in any call for special or regular sessions of the legislatures consideration of the adoption of the child

labor amendment to the constitution of the United States and that it be pointed out to departments that even though they do not have a child labor problem within their respective states this is a national problem which should be solved at the earliest possible date.

*That*, since investigations and additional reports to these show that conditions in some of the states as they pertain to administration of justice for the juvenile offender through juvenile and other courts, probation officers, juvenile detention homes and juvenile correctional institutions fall considerably below acceptable standards for child care and protection, the departments be urged and directed to study seriously the conditions in such institutions and courts in their respective states and obtain through the National Child Welfare Division and the United States Department of Justice such facts and information as may be available to aid them in correcting and improving said personnel, agencies and institutions.

*That*, being firmly committed to the belief that the health of the children is a matter of first importance, we favor the enactment of legislation which will more firmly secure and extend present public health facilities, both federal and state, in order that no child be denied the right to enjoy the fullest opportunities by reason of any handicap; we urge the enactment of legislation and necessary appropriations to the United States Public Health Service and state health organizations to promote the development and maintenance of local health services which will more firmly secure and extend the present public health facilities.

*That* there be laid immediately extensive preparation for intensive educational programs in the departments in 1934 preparatory to gaining child welfare legislative advances at the next sessions of the various state legislatures in 1934 and 1935.

*That* the National Child Welfare Division aid the departments in disseminating helpful educational information within the departments to urge and compel the regaining of the higher standards that should exist in child welfare and that have been reduced, relaxed and eliminated by the too frequent excuse of so-called economy.

Bands played everywhere and at all times. Parades were frequent and spontaneous. Weighty child welfare questions were discussed against a muffled background of "Over There" and "The Mademoiselle from Armentieres." Uniformed delegates gave a festive air to the meetings. Miss Puschner, who is recognized by the Legion, to a man, as the "non-com" officer who keeps all those with big titles going in the direction they should go on social questions, was the calm and poised stage manager.

The show would never go on without her but she doesn't have to use a megaphone in order to achieve the effects she desires. She just stands in the wings, being herself, and as a result, no one misses a cue. A member of the Women's Auxiliary stopped one meeting long enough to present Miss Puschner with a corsage of gardenias. It was the perfect touch but it would not have happened in a meeting of any other group in the country in which a serious discussion of child welfare practices was going on.

The Big Parade was Tuesday. Before adjournment of the committee on Monday afternoon, Colonel Campbell warned the members that regardless of how many miles they might march on Tuesday they would be expected to put in their appearance at eight o'clock Tues-

day evening to complete the business of the committee. They came.

The social worker who has confined her convention-going to state and national conferences of social work just hasn't seen anything until she has had the privilege of observing the Legion Child Welfare Committee swing into action. Before her very eyes is an adult education adventure of first magnitude. Here is an introduction to applied social sciences for every man.

Miss Puschner begins calling the roll of states and one sees a panorama of the nation. And when Hawaii and Alaska answer, one realizes that if the rest of us forget about the children in our far-flung possessions, the Legion remembers.

By this time it is no doubt fairly clear that the representative of the Child Welfare League of America who was ordered to report to Chicago on the morning of October 1, enjoyed her assignment. If the National Conference of Social Work is to be favored with the sunshine of her presence at Kansas City, it will be necessary for some one to guarantee that at least ten bands will be in attendance, that the male delegates will be dressed in snappy uniforms, and that there will be a parade. Otherwise, the "placed-out" League staff member will remain on the banks of the Scioto where an adjutant-general serves as chairman of the state relief commission and a mayor acts as its executive; where a captain runs the largest institution for dependent children in the state; where two colonels leave little to be desired as president and secretary of the board of a child-caring agency; and where there is an army post which has a swell band.

### Popular Pamphlets

Among League publications for which there is frequent demand:

Standards for Children's Organizations Providing Foster Family Care. 1933. 24 pages. 20 cents.

Standards for Institutions Caring for Dependent Children. 1932. 39 pages. 25 cents.

Manual for Cottage Mothers in Institutions. 1932. 53 pages. 50 cents. (In quantities of 6 or more copies, 30 cents each.)

Bulletin No. 7, What Dependent Children Need, as stated by men and women who daily live and learn with them. Edited by C. V. Williams. 1924 (reprinted). 27 pages. 25 cents.

Bulletin No. 12, Housekeeper Service, a New Tool for the Preservation of Family Life. Lotte Marcuse. 1930. 15 pages. 15 cents.

*A list of printed matter issued by the League will be sent upon request.*

CHILD WELFARE LEAGUE OF AMERICA, INC.

130 EAST 22ND STREET, NEW YORK CITY

### DRAMAS OF CHILDHOOD BY RADIO

This year Angelo Patri,—internationally known educator,—in broadcasting over the WABC-Columbia network under the sponsorship of the Cream of Wheat Company, is dramatizing with a cast of legitimate stage actors various phases of the child-parent relationship beginning with early childhood and extending on into the high-school period of youth. The series is given on Sunday evenings at ten o'clock (E. S. T.).

An invitation was extended to the Child Welfare League of America and a number of other organizations to be present at the opening program on October 8. Two League representatives who attended felt that the series will be of value to those responsible for the foster care of children as well as to own parents. Suggestion was made to the sponsors that comments from the field of mental hygiene would be of interest.

### LEFT BEHIND

A six year old boy's dream was very real to him as he told his foster mother about a big electric train a good friend had given him. When the mother asked, "Where is the train now?" he replied, "I left it where the dream was."

—Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society

### TALKS ON CHILD WELFARE

A series of five "Talks on Child Welfare" has recently been issued by the Department of Welfare, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania:

- I. Welfare Work—Prevention or Cure
- II. Children in Need of Special Care
- III. Juvenile Delinquency—What of It?
- IV. Building a Mental Hygiene Program in the Community
- V. America's Physically Handicapped Children

The first two talks of the series, and also the fifth, were prepared by Mary S. Labaree, director of the Bureau of Children; the third, by Margaret M. Swiggard, field representative, Bureau of Children; and the fourth, by William C. Sandy, M.D., director, Bureau of Mental Health, Pennsylvania Department of Welfare.

### DIRECTORY CHANGES

CONNECTICUT—Stamford Children's Home, Stamford. Miss Anne M. MacDonald, deceased.

FLORIDA—State Board of Public Welfare, Tallahassee. Mrs. Ruth W. Atkinson, Commissioner, succeeding Miss Helen C. Mawer.

NEW YORK—New York Nursery and Child's Hospital, Foster Home Department, New York City. Mrs. Margaret Shriver, director, succeeding Miss Esther J. Stuart.

WISCONSIN—Children's Service Association, Milwaukee. Mrs. Nelle Lane Gardner, executive secretary.